



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Classical teachers and his appreciation of, and hearty cooperation in, the work they are doing.

Another source of encouragement was the number of High School Principals who attended the meeting.

Dr. Tibbetts reported that the membership was now 161, and that the Greek scholarship fund, including the \$424.50 recently pledged, amounted to \$1829.60.

A motion was made to change the name of the Club to The New York Classical Club, in order that the name borne by the Club might illustrate the interest of its members in Greek. It was decided that the matter be put before the Executive Committee before final action is taken.

JANE G. CARTER, *Censor*.

THE WASHINGTON CLASSICAL CLUB

The Washington Classical Club held its first meeting for the year on December 5, at Fairmont Seminary. The annual election of officers opened the programme, and Mr. William Warner Bishop, of The Library of Congress, was chosen to succeed Mr. Ramsay, of Fairmont Seminary, who had been the faithful and efficient president of the Club for two years. The new President, Mr. Bishop, was the speaker of the afternoon. Taking as his text the Psalmist's "Yea, I have a goodly heritage", he outlined very impressively the treasures of literature, art, and science that have come down to us from Greek and Roman times.

The second meeting of the Club was held January 21, at the Friends School. Mr. S. Richard Fuller, of Boston, in an address on Julius Caesar and Pompey's Theater, made the great Roman live again before his audience, as he sketched, vividly and dramatically, the significant events of Caesar's life.

MABEL E. HAWES,
Corresponding Secretary.

AN OFFERING TO THE MANES

Among the commoner objects in small collections of Roman antiquities, yet among the more interesting, we may rank those square blocks of stone with a depression in the center, where the block is pierced by several holes. Around the edge on the upper surface runs an inscription, bearing the name of the deceased, for, lo! this is one form of a Roman gravestone. Through the holes in the center the bereaved relatives might, at the festival of the Parentalia, pour offerings of milk, or of wine, or of honey, which trickled down to where the ashes of the late departed reposed in an urn beneath the surface of the ground. If desirable a lead pipe was used as a connecting way, to make sure that the beverages should with certainty reach their destination.

Perhaps we have long since outgrown such feelings, but still the other day the following story was printed in the humorous columns of one of our papers:

Two colored women were talking about a recent funeral of a member of their race, at which funeral

there had been a profusion of floral tributes. Said the cook:

"Dat's all very well, Mandy, but when I dies I don't want no flowers on my grave. Jes' plant a good old watermelon vine; an' when she gits ripe you come dar an' don't you eat it, but jes' bus' it on de grave an' let de good old juice dribble down throu' de ground!"

Query: Is this based on actual fact, or is the comic writer using a Classical education for vocational purposes?

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ROLAND G. KENT.

In November last, Mr. Charles S. Allen, who for over ten years had been a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska, felt himself obliged, by reason of ill-health, to resign his place on the Board. In so doing, he addressed to his Associates on the Board a letter, one paragraph of which is worth reproduction here, because it puts in a very happy way the real relation between industrial education and liberal education.

To some the industrial college appears to be the substantial basis of the university—the one department to be supported even at the expense of others. These observers forget that the industrial college achieved its success under the guidance of an old institution, that was transplanted to America in colonial days—the college of liberal arts. Separated from this institution, the industrial college has never thrived. Where the liberal arts college is vigorous, there the industrial college attains its greatest efficiency. This indisputable fact admits of but one interpretation. The life of the university is still dependent upon the ideals and traditions of the college of our fathers. To restrict activity to purely commercial and industrial ends, to make it a mere agency to create wealth, is to destroy its power for usefulness. It is the passion to accumulate the knowledge of the past, to add to it, and hand on the store to future generations, that invigorates. Upon the quantity of energy generated at the center depends the amount of overflow into the special activities of life. The power of the college of liberal arts as a dynamo is illustrated in the marvellous achievements of Germany in commerce and industry. After interest in science is aroused, the direction of it to special lines is easy. The main difficulty is that interest in the acquisition of knowledge flags. If the vigor of existing departments is maintained we need have no fears that the state will not be well served.

NINTH ANNUAL MEETING, THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE ATLANTIC STATES

The Ninth Annual Meeting of The Classical Association of the Atlantic States will be held on Friday and Saturday, May 7-8, at Swarthmore College. Members and friends may room at the dormitories of the College on Friday night. Charges will be most moderate: for room, 50 cents per person; for breakfast on Saturday, 25 cents; for luncheon on Saturday, 50 cents. Tickets for the dinner on Friday night, which has become so attractive a feature of the programmes, will cost one dollar—the usual price. For dinner, room, breakfast and luncheon combined the charge will be \$2.00.

In view of the accessibility of Swarthmore and the extremely low charges there, made possible by the generosity of Swarthmore College, the Executive Committee expects a large attendance at the meeting.